Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1806. [No. 1597.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

All kind of goods which are on limitation at the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Sale or Freight,

(If applied for immediately)

BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

Stows 800 barrels Flour, and is now in complete order to take a cargo on board. Apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 8. dtw

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, Brown Rolls, Hessians, Osnaburgs, Platillas, and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,

The schooner

HENRIETTA,

In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6 12t

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, 2nd
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 co

The subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per ship William Murdoch, from London, via Baltimore,

EARLY frame Peas, early Charlton do. large marrowfat do. dwarf marrowfat do. prolific dwarf do. blue Prussian do. Madeira Cabbage, Breda Kale (new kind) large Windsor Beans, early Mazagan do. dwarf China Kidney Beans, early cream colored do. red speckled do. liver colored do. red turnip Radish, split Peas, white Clover, fresh Lucern, some new annual Flower Seeds—

And from Baltimore and New York, which will be opened in a few days,

An elegant assortment of Flower Pots, Chimney Ornaments, Cut Glass, China, &c.

NICH'S. HINGSTON.

May 6 d1w

FOR SALE,

For the term of 15 years,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY:

ABOUT 15 years of age—He will be sold low for CASH——Apply to the

PRINTER.

May 6. d6t

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

BOTTLED BEER.

On Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, will be sold at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Schofield.

May 7. dtf

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Do. Silk and Leathe Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
8 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Lena Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lutestrings
Long lin Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First chop Long Nankeens
Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandannoes
Real Madrass Handkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4 and 8 4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Russia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemens' best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6 co

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
25 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named *Reuben,*

Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Jut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and turn bored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial fatinet do.
Undressed ginghams chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mitts
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Osnaburghs and rolls
Bafras
Carrahs and
Selampoors.

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

Robert M'Crea & Co.

At the Store, King-street, formerly occupied by *Horsburgh* and *M'Crea*, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

April 28. d2w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber* to *John D. Westcott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1600 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 22.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3awtf

Wanted Immediately,
A WET NURSE.
Apply to the Printer.

May 9 d6t

A constant Trader.

FOR LIVERPOOL, direct,

The substantial, fast sailing

SHIP

William & John,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

Will sail about the 20th instant.—For freight of a few hundred barrels of Tar, apply, (having good accommodations) to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. t20th

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

viz.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandrulles & Nankeens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra fine
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambrics, Barrener do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5 4, and 6 4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. ed1w.e2w 22w1w

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opp Site Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hompens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to *Matt's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

Second Dividend.

IN the case of *James Smith*, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) co4w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. } [Feb. 2.] 22w

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March* 8.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. Bidwell's Speech concluded.*]

American citizens may be voluntarily engaged in British employment, by land and sea, and British subjects may be and unquestionably are, voluntarily employed on board our vessels, in our shops and on our farms. That is a kind of intercourse which is not forbidden. It is common among nations and cannot be a just cause of offence or of impressment by way of retaliation.

Gentlemen, I am afraid, have imbibed unreasonable prejudices against our seamen. Some of them undoubtedly are profligates and renegadoes. Such characters are found among all professions and denominations. But, in general, our sailors are a hardy, honest, brave, generous, tho' improvident race of men. Many of them are young men from respectable families in the seaports and inland towns. Others have families of their own, as dependent on them, and as dear to them, as ours are to us. It is true, they are not generally opulent. If they were they would be above the necessity of venturing on the stormy element for a livelihood. It is admitted that they are poor; but, is their poverty a sufficient reason for putting them out of the national guardianship? Their occupation is indeed a humble, a hazardous one; but it is as lawful and as honest as that of the farmer in our field or the mechanic in his shop. They are our fellow citizens, and have as fair a claim for public protection, as we ourselves can have.

On a late occasion, when two or three hundred of them fell into the hands of the Tripolitans, the sensibility of the nation was touched in every nerve. All branches of the government partook of the national spirit. Extra expences were immediately incurred on their account. Yes, sir; you laid a new tax, an addition of two & a half per cent. to the impost on all articles charged with ad valorem duties. That additional tax was cheerfully paid by our fellow-citizens, for the purpose of redeeming their brethren from captivity. An extraordinary naval armament was sent to the Mediterranean. The services of our heroes, by sea and by land, were exerted; and their exertions were crowned with success. The captives were ransomed, and returned, with tears of joy and gratitude, to their country, their families, their friends and their business. The whole nation rejoiced at the event. Is there any member of this committee, who did not participate in the general joy? Is there any American, who does not feel proud of this spirited interposition of our government? What, let me ask, was the occasion? The captivity of three hundred of our seamen. And shall we, then be passive, and do nothing, when ten times that number, of the same class of our fellow citizens, engaged in the same occupation, are forced into a worse than African bondage? Sir, I have no personal knowledge of any of these sufferers or their connections, living remote from the usual places of their habitation and resort. Probably most of us, from our situations in life, are unconnected and unacquainted with them, and have not, therefore, a very lively sympathy for their sufferings. But to bring their case home, let every one suppose he had among them a son, a brother, a friend or a neighbor, suddenly seized, while pursuing his lawful employment, interrupted in his plans of business, ruined in his affairs, not only prevented from returning but even from writing to his friends, confined in a floating prison, obliged to labor without hope of reward, subjected to a discipline naturally rigorous, and rendered more intolerable by his reluctance to submit, treated perhaps with daily insult, liable to the blows and lashes of an unfeeling boatswain, and what is worse, if possible, compelled to expose his limbs and his life in battle, to fight for his oppressor, against nations with whom neither he nor his country has any cause of war, remembering, in his intervals of relaxation, remembering, with painful contrast, the freedom of his native land and the endearments and delights of home, still hoping to be released, through the interposition of our government, but, in the mean time, enduring all the anxiety of suspence: I know not how others feel; but, for myself I declare, were I reduced to the sad necessity of making a choice, I should prefer a Tripolitan or an Algerine captivity, to an impressment on board a British man of war.

Sir, I am not describing to you an imaginary scene. Thousands of such cases actually exist. This is a serious fact, of which the world are now witnesses. In the face of the nation, it is officially made known to us, and, with the other subject of national complaint, expressly submitted to our consideration. We cannot shut our eyes against them. We cannot any longer be ignorant of them. We cannot, indeed, avoid acting on them; for, in the existing circumstances, even to do nothing would be acting. it would be virtually surrendering those rights, which the president is insisting on as "too evident and too important to be surrendered." It would be deserting him, on the national ground which he has taken, and on which he ought to be supported by the nation, and the states, and every private citizen. It is a common cause. Not only our honor, but our interest is essentially concerned. With Great Britain too it is a question of interest. She has occasion for our sailors, to man her fleets and fight her battles. She wants our neutral property for the double purpose of depriving her enemies of the benefits of commerce, and at the same time supplying herself with the means of prosecuting the war. She will, therefore, proceed, until we convince her it is for her interest to desist.

It was not my intention, Mr. Chairman, in addressing you at this time, to examine the merits of the proposition immediately before the committee, or any other particular measure proposed on the subject; but simply to take a view of the nature and extent of our differences with Great Britain, and our obligation to give the executive some efficient co-operation. The president is performing his duty of negociation, and for a faithful performance of it he is responsible to the nation. In the mean time he has left it with the Representatives of the States and of the people, to determine what legislative measures, if any, shall be adopted in aid of his exertions and in support of our neutral rights. On Congress, then, on each house, on every individual member, so far as the influence of one vote extends, now rests the solemn responsibility of this determination.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by late arrivals at Boston from Europe.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 15.

Last night Mr. Prinsep brought before the house of commons a most important fact, long overlooked, viz. that while this country is at the expense of conquering and defending India; nay while the national finances probably may be burdened by the Company's debts, a part of the commerce of British India, exceeding that of the company, is carried on by neutrals, either by treaty or connivance, while British capital and British subjects are excluded from the advantage of the trade, which it is notorious, the company cannot carry on. This question requires nothing more than attention on the part of the public, to make the proper impression.

Some interesting observations on the American commerce connected with this subject occured in the debate. It would be worth while to compare the value of what some would quarrel about in regard to the commerce of neutrals, and what our folly gives away *gratis*.

The motion of Mr. Prinsep, which was a call for certain documents, drew forth considerable conversation; in the course of which Mr. Fox argued forcibly against the production of any neutral document upon this important question, lest it should lead men to form premature imperfect judgments. It would be improper to hold out an imperfect view of a question of this nature; such it appeared was the opinion of the Directors of the East India Company; and he could not help thinking, that that house, and the country at large, were fully willing to give the judgment of that Board, all the confidence to which it was entitled; but independent of their opinion, the honorable mover himself had not stated any ground of necessity for the production of the document he called for; or that he meant to take any proceeding upon it. He had indeed stated the contrary. There was another point connected with this motion which the honorable mover had perhaps in contemplation, when he brought it forward; *he meant the carrying trade of America. That this subject was now under consideration elsewhere was tolerably notorious. It was not, he believed, unknown to any one, who heard him that a representation respecting it had been made to his Majesty's government, on the part of the United States. This representation was under discussion, and every necessary information would be sought for.—But not, however, from any papers to be laid on the table of the house—not from any document of the nature of that moved for by the honorable gentleman, but by application to all those who were most intimately acquainted with the subject at issue. Ministers would look for knowledge to aid their judgment through the proper channels.* Mr. Prinsep, after a few words of explanation, withdrew his motion.

The circumstances of two American vessels laden with colonial produce, which had been detained at Plymouth, having been liberated during the last week, and allowed to sail for Bordeaux and Rochefort has given rise to a report that all detained American vessels have been restored, and that the power asserted by America of covering by her flag the commerce of the enemy, had been conceded by our government. We have the pleasure to contradict the rumour; and although we are uninformed of the determination of ministers on the subject, we must do them the justice to believe, that they never will consent to a principle, which, in its operations, would deprive this country of every advantage which results to her from her naval superiority. All kinds of colonial produce are now sold in France as cheap as in a period of peace; nay, the Bordeaux market was a month since glutted with sugars and coffee, poured in from Martinique, St. Domingo, &c. by American bottoms. It is in her commerce alone that France is vulnerable to us; if this is secured to her, she must despise our hostility, and will be naturally inclined to perpetuate a war in which she has much to gain, without being exposed to loss; while we continue subject to great risk and immense expence, without any countervailing advantage.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Courier, of the 3d March, in noticing the new administration of England, observes, "Mr. Fox found it necessary on the 17th ult. to declare in parliament, against the repeal of the Union with Ireland, saying, measures might be bad at first, but when once they had been carried into effect, to repeal them might be worse than to let them continue. This reasoning will enable Mr. Fox to abandon all his opposition doctrines, and we are happy to see Mr. Fox have recourse to it, as it gives assurance that he will not be the dangerous man in power it was apprehended, that he will not advocate the plans of Sir Francis Burdett, or promote the designs of the corresponding society. But this reasoning has not wholly removed the effects of his original imprudent declaration. The meetings in Dublin have indeed resolved not to press the repeal of the Union immediately; but they have appointed a permanent committee to maintain a correspondence throughout Ireland with those who desire the repeal. Mr. Fox's rash language has given birth to an establishment of corresponding societies, the evils of which may one day be severely felt. He seems fully aware of the mischief he has done, and has made a second declaration in parliament to counteract it. In the debate on India affairs on Tuesday—"he agreed we were not now to revert to original theories; but when we were examining the causes of important events which were extremely complicated in their nature, it was somewhat difficult to do so without, in some measure, adverting to such original theories. He, however, did not mean to say that any alteration ought at present to take place in the general system of Indian government as now by law established. He had occasion to state, at a former time, that there was a wide difference between disapproving of measures at their commencement, and afterwards rescinding them when they had been some time in practice. This he had said with regard to the union with Ireland. He had strongly disapproved of that measure when it was proposed, because he was then convinced it was a bad one, and was still convinced that it would have been much better for the country if it had never taken place. He had also disapproved of the plan for the government of India; but what he had said with regard to the union with Ireland, he now said respecting this plan of Indian government. It was, in his opinion, a bad one from the beginning; but as it had been adopted and acted upon, it was not now to be lightly rescinded. In ninety-nine cases of this nature out of a hundred, it was better to put up with many inconveniences arising from the first adoption of a measure, than hazard worse evils by premature and ill considered alterations and innovations."

The above declaration of Mr. Fox is of the highest importance; it cannot be too often read and considered by the country. It is a general argument, applicable to any other measure or system of things as well as to the union and government of India. On the same principles Mr. Fox may renounce every opinion he has hitherto held, revoke every pledge he has hitherto given. The public will perceive this with great satisfaction, and cherish the most flattering hopes. For this we are no doubt indebted to the influence of lord Grenville, who has also, we believe, prevailed on Mr. Fox to abandon all design of soliciting peace at a moment so inauspicious as the present. Under these circumstances we "shall hope for the best," without minutely investigating the minor appointment in the government.

THE INVASION.

We have lately had occasion to mention the renewed activity of the enemy at Boulogne and its neighborhood. By letters which reached us yesterday from our squadron off that coast, by the Diligence, arrived at Dover, we find, that during the last week several praams and luggers came out of the harbour, and formed a line, at their old anchorage, under protection of their batteries. It is added, that these vessels appear to have been newly rigged, and generally repaired. Should such be the fact, it bespeaks a disposition, on the part of Bonaparte, to employ them on efficient service, because his row-en craft would answer equally well to keep up the threat of invasion, or make any demonstration necessary to excite alarm here, without incurring the vast expence of their refit, or withdrawing from his other naval equipments, stores of which he is in want.

The number of troops at Boulogne is daily increasing, but from the circumstance of them being continually under arms, they are supposed to be conscripts only. It is understood on board our squadron, but on what authority we know not, that the army is to resume its position on the coast early in June, and that the long threatened and maniac project of invasion is to be attempted during that month.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

The treaty with France is published. But though we are at peace, the movements of our troops are remarkable. The Court Gazette has published the following

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS II. &c.

"I have given peace to my good and faithful people. My resolutions have united with their wishes. I renounced all hopes of a change in the fortune of war, to banish with promptitude all the dangers and sufferings to which my flourishing country, and even the heart of the monarchy, my capital and residence, were exposed. The sacrifices are great and were with difficulty wrung from my heart; but they could not stand in competition with the welfare, the domestic and civil welfare of millions. For these I made the sacrifice; and I expect my indemnification in the blessings which are promised to my people by the return of peace. I know no other happiness than that of my people; and no glory superior to that of the father of these people who in loyalty, unshaken fidelity, and disinterested love to their sovereign and their country, give place to no nation in Europe. The fair fame of our national character has exacted an unwilling tribute of esteem, even from the enemy; but in my heart they have fixed a monument which time itself will not be able to destroy. Under these emotions I returned to my residence in the circle of my loyal and estimable citizens and inhabitants, and to the resumption of the direction of my affairs. The wounds inflicted by the war are deep; several years may be necessary to heal them, and to obliterate the impressions inflicted by the sufferings of this unfortunate period. The administration of the state has greater, and duties more difficult than ever to fulfill; and they will fulfill them; but they have, at the same time, stronger claims than ever upon the co-operation of all classes, for the laudable purpose of restoring the vigor of the nation, and disseminating the true culture of mind and animating the national industry in all its branches, through the restoration and increase of the national credit; and by these means to establish the monarchy upon that basis which the variable fate of the states of Europe has rendered necessary. Every moment of my life will be directed to this object, and devoted to the improvement of the welfare of the noble and good people who are dear to me as the children of my affection. United by the mutual obligations of reciprocal confidence, and the cordial love of my subjects, shall only believe I have done enough for Austria as a prince and a father, when its prosperity, again

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E INVASION.

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of the enemy at Boulogne and
By letters which reached us
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ient service, because his rotten
r equally well to keep up the
, or make any demonstration
alarm here, without incurring
of their refit, or withdrawing
al equipments, stores of which

f troops at Boulogne is daily in.
m the circumstance of their be-
ender arms, they are supposed
nly. It is understood on board
t on what authority we know
ay is to resume its position on
June, and that the long threat.
project of invasion is to be at
hat month.

MAN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

with France is published.
e are at peace, the move-
troops are remarkable. The
e has published the following
OCLAMATION.
II. &c.
ven peace to my good and
. My resolutions have unin-
wishes. I renounced all
ange in the fortune of war,
promptitude all the dangers
to which my flourishing
even the heart of the monar.
al and residence, were expos-
ifices are great and were with
g from my heart; but they
d in competition with the wel-
estic and civil welfare of mil.
ese I made the sacrifice; and
ndemnification in the bles-
re promised to my people by
peace. I know no other hap-
at of my people; and no glo.
that of the father of these
n loyalty, unshaken fidelity,
ted love to their sovereign
ntry, give place to no nation
The fair fame of our national
exacted an unwilling tribute
ven from the enemy; but in
ey have fixed a monument
self will not be able to destroy.
emotions I returned to my
the circle of my loyal and esti-
s and inhabitants, and to the
f the direction of my affairs.
inflicted by the war are deep;
s may be necessary to heal
obliterate the impressions in.
sufferings of this unfortunate
e administration of the state
and duties more difficult than
; and they will fulfill them
e, at the same time, stronger
ever upon the co-operation o
or the laudable purpose of re
igor of the nation, and diss
true culture of mind and an
ational industry in all its branch
the restoration and increase
credit; and by these means
e monarchy upon that ba
ariable fate of the states of E
ndered necessary. Every m
life will be directed to th
devoted to the improvement
of the noble and good peo
to me as the children of m
United by the mutual obligati
l confidence, and the cordi
subjects, shall only believe
nough for Austria as a prin
when its prosperity, again

ured; when the sufferings of the citizen
e forgotten, and nothing remains alive but
he remembrance of my sacrifices, your fi-
elity, and your exalted and unshaken pa.
riotism.

"FRANCIS.

Vienna, February 1, 1806.

AMERICA.

We have not yet received any authentic account of the steps taken by the legislature of America with respect to Spain, France, or Great Britain, but we entertain little doubt of the amicable adjustment of the present differences between our ancient colonies and the parent state. The illustrious statesmen who are now at the helm of affairs, have taken the most effectual steps to accomplish this happy end. An order, as we stated in our last, is said to have been issued to discharge all American subjects from our ships. This measure is the true spirit of an enlightened and dignified policy; and we cannot doubt but the wise ministers who have thus promptly done away the injustice and oppression complained of by the Americans, will maintain, with becoming firmness, the maritime rights of their own countrymen. Mr. Munroe, the American minister at our court, has already had several conferences with the new administration, relative to the matters in dispute between the two countries, which, connected with the above mentioned order, and the appointment of the earl of Selkirk, as ambassador to the United States, leaves no room to doubt of the speedy establishment of perfect harmony between the two nations, on the solid basis of mutual interest, sound policy, and renovated friendship.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

Arrived, schr Spy, Lewis, 17 days from Jeremie; sailed with the fleet, and separated in co. with the Fanny. Was informed that a large schooner belonging to Baltimore, White, master, with one large gun, had been captured by a large French privateer, and *every one put to death.* The news was received at Jeremie 10 or 12 days before the Spy left it, by some Indigenes that had been captured by the same privateer and put on shore.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 10.

The President of the United States, was pleased to grant on the 17th of March last, his exequatur to Monsieur A. R. FERRIEN DE RIFFERE, as charged with the commercial relations of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, for the port of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Letters from England, of the 20th March state, that Upland cotton, which had been down to 14d. had been lately sold for 17d. per lb.

[*Phil. pap.*]

The impression made by the debates and resolutions in congress on the manufacturers of Great Britain, have been such as to occasion some of them to forbid the shipment of goods, which had been sent to the seaport towns for the United States.

[*ibid*]

Extract of a letter from the hon. Harry Toulmin, to the editor of the Kentucky Palladium, dated Fort Stephens (Miss. Ter.) March 1st, 1806.

"We are looking for war daily; but are much in the dark. The Spaniards have lately sent 70 additional men from Pensacola to Mobille, and are daily getting fire wood and other necessaries into the fort; and have cut down all the under growth within a mile of the town. They likewise flatter the Indians. The commandant lately had one hundred barrels of corn measured out among a party of them, and gave them a talk. They were our own Choctaws. But we hope they will be faithful.

"There is a Frenchman in Spanish pay, of the name of Favre, who used to live here, and now lives near the mouth of Pearl river, that is peculiarly industrious in exciting the Choctaws against our settlement. He embraces every opportunity of urging their head men to fall in upon and destroy us—and makes their doing so, the test by which their regard to the Spanish government is to be determined.

"But the Choctaws are fearful of the event, and want to see a good Spanish force in the country before they stir. Indeed there are none I believe, inclined to favor the Spanish but the lower Choctaws, who are not numerous.

"An old settler here was observing to me just now, that the limits of Louisiana are so notorious, that there was not even a sensible negro at Mobile but could tell one that the Perdido was the eastern boundary. All the French patents express the same thing."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pinckneyville, dated April 3, to his friend in Baltimore.

"The port of New Orleans has this season been crouded with shipping. Cotton has kept up, and is brisk, while the produce of the western country, say flour, pork &c. has been a mere drug, and will at this moment not sell at any price.

"This country has been long on the tiptoe of expectation, believing the government of the United States fraught with resources, would assume a dignified department, and not suffer any longer the violations on our commerce and rights in other places to go unpunished. Perhaps, as I have myself been a great sufferer, I feel the violation too sensibly, and wish what I ought not.

"A few months since, I was compelled by the governor of West Florida, to abandon an establishment I had in that territory, which I do assure you has in a very sensible manner injured me.

"An officer at Fort Adams, yesterday received a letter from another at Natchitoches, stating, that capt. Johnson, with sixty five men, had gone towards the Sabine river, to meet a party of four hundred Spanish cavalry, who were coming to take possession of and re-occupy a post near the Natchitoches, from which they have been recently driven by an officer and party of American troops, on the principle of its being within the American limits. It is confidently believed a fight will ensue, and be assured that no one wishes it more than I do."

Captain Francis, arrived at Salem, while at Bordeaux, received the following letter from captain Perkin Salter.

Rochefort, February 14, 1806.

"SIR,

I have taken the liberty to inform you of our situation at present, and our distresses since we left America. I was from New York, where I at present belong, having command of the brig Minerva, bound to Bordeaux—I was taken in the bay, within two days sail of Bordeaux, and burned, vessel and cargo, besides losing all my clothes. Was on board of the French squadron four months, in a most deplorable situation. For me to give you a particular detail, it would take a quire of paper; I can only say, if they had burned me with the brig, it would not have been much worse.

"The other captains, J. Tack, jun. of Manchester, M. captain Solomon Pinick, captain Francis Sargeant, who departed this life on the 9th February, at the marine hospital at Rochefort, have all been treated the same. We are still in a bad situation. From what we can learn they don't mean to pay us any thing, and expect soon to be liberated to seek a passage to America, after being so barbarously treated."

Mr. Jefferson, in his National Intelligencer, has commenced a vindication of the proceedings of government, in regard to our foreign relations. Speaking of our affairs with Spain, he says:

"It should not be lost sight of that the negotiation for the purchase of the Floridas, the measure ultimately adopted, did not receive the sanction of the house of representatives until several weeks had elapsed after the submission of the proposition and until it had been fully discussed; until ample time had been allowed for its elucidation in every aspect in which it could be presented. Having too received a strenuous opposition, it is but fair to infer that the judgments of the representatives were maturely formed *on an abundant stock of materials.*"

True Mr. President, this inference might be fair and rational enough did it not happen to be opposed by positive information that this "*abundant stock of materials*" was kept locked up by you for several weeks, until after the house had acted upon the subject, and that when communicated, it excited the utmost degree of indignation even among the leading democrats of the house, who declared that they had been imposed upon; that they had, though ignorantly, been appropriating money in consequence of a *demand* of the French government. In proof of this they challenged your particular friends, "*the pages of the water closet,*" to publish your message, which has, however, been suppressed.—Until these facts can be forgotten it will not answer your purpose to talk of the abundant stock of materials upon which the house of represensatives formed their judgment. They supposed themselves appropriating money for the purchase of the Floridas—they were actually furnishing you with means to *bribe* France not to disturb you.

[*Gazette U. S.*

The following account of our naval operations, is no doubt, a full reply to the request of New York to the President, to send them 3 or 4 frigates, to defend their harbour. *From such conduct, good Lord deliver us.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

Hon. J. TURNER,
Chairman of a Committee of the Senate.

I HAVE this moment received your letter of this morning requesting my sentiments of the Navy Peace Establishment Bill, now before the Senate, and proposing to me these questions, viz. "Is it correct?" "Are any alterations or amendments requisite? and if so, what?

Without presuming to judge of the correctness of a bill sanctioned by the House of Representatives, I would only take the liberty of sending to you herewith, a copy of a note this day transmitted by me to the President.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

COPY.

The Secretary of the Navy to the President.

Navy department, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,

"Having obtained a sight of the bill now before the Senate, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment and for other purposes." I lose no time in informing you that under the restrictions of such an act of Congress, the Chesapeake, as contemplated by you, cannot be sent to the Mediterranean. The proposed act, among other regulations, contains this proviso, viz. "that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys shall not exceed 925." As we have at this time in actual service, 1299 able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, if this bill should be passed into a law, we cannot consistently with its restriction put in commission another frigate. Instead of increasing the number of men in service, we shall be under the necessity of reducing the number to 925.

If Congress will, agreeably to the recommendation contained in your message of the 14th April, 1806, revive the Mediterranean fund and appropriate a part thereof to the purposes of the navy, and will moreover augment the number of seamen that may be employed to 1591, then the frigate, the Chesapeake, may be put in commission and sent to the Mediterranean under the authority of law—we otherwise shall not be able to send out this frigate until the return of the vessels, ordered home by my letter of the 12th October, 1805."

The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but Congress did not deem it expedient to *appropriate* any part of it to the purpose of the navy; neither did they perceive the necessity of authorising the president to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be *manned* until six hundred and sixty-six men of the Mediterranean squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake to the Mediterranean, but a competent force to protect our harbours from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed.

In the London Times of March 1, the following is given as the genuine Will of the late William Pitt:—

"I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thousand guineas, from October, 1805, as a professional debt. W. PITT."

"12,000*l.* with interest, from Oct. 1801, to Mr. Long, Mr Steele, Lord Currington, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, Mr. Joseph Smith, and I earnestly request their acceptance of it. I wish, if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my servants who were with me at my decease. W. PITT"

"I wish my brother, with the Bishop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me. W. PITT.

Increase and Multiply.—A remarkable instance of which occurred last week in Southam, Massachusetts. The wife of Captain Josiah Green, a gentleman about 80 years of age, produced him a child, his daughter a child, and his granddaughter a child—all within 24 hours.

From the Charleston Courier.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The Time is past, when with a glorious zeal
Columbia made her haughty foes to feel,
With noble spirit; not with "*Moderation,*"
The just resentment of a wounded nation,
Abhorr'd all tribute; when the nation's sense
Would grant some millions for its own defence
And urged by Nature's universal law,
Disdained to crouch beneath the *Lion's paw,*
The time is now, when this proud boast is o'er,
Our injured country bleeds at every pore.
Our commerce rifled, and our seamen pine
Columbia's flagg hoisted in her stead.
Our rights invaded by capricious power
While Congress slumbers in the awful hour,
Or else debates in morning, noon and night,
To prove that *color is not black nor white.*

The Time will come, when men more fit to rule,
Some from disciples of the former school,
Shall far extend the Washingtonian creed,
And strive to raise our drooping country's head;
Convince the world there are, who still inherit
A sense of wrongs, which rouse a Nation's spirit
Revengeful rise, and like a martial band
Redeem the fame of this insulted land,
Unite with firmness, prop the falling tree,
Retrieve our *Honor* and our *Liberty.*

AMERICANUS.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold, on MONDAY next, the 12th inst. at the house occupied by *Robert Smith,* at the corner of King and Cameron streets,

A QUANTITY OF
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

May 10

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JAMES PATTON,

Has for sale on board the William and John, lying at Conway's wharf.

503 sacks blown salt,
2500 bushel ground alum do.
1200 pieces stone ware,
2 crates assorted queen's ware.

May 10. d&w

JUST LANDED,

From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,

30 *bales* COTTON, *of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

May 10. 6t

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing my property on Royal street, advertised by *John Longden,* to be sold on the 29th instant; as I can make it appear evident, that Jacob Geiger has received satisfaction for his claim against me.

Michael Steiber.

May 10. 3t

ONE CENT REWARD.

Ran away yesterday afternoon an apprentice boy named THOMAS VERNON, about 16 years old, very fat-nosed, dark hair, down look, and low in stature for his age: had on when he went away a dark brown jacket and fustian trowsers. Whoever delivers said boy to me shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

Charles Pascoe.

May 10. d3t

Notice is hereby given,

The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the half year ending this day; which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*

May 7. law3t

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING
ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also
A few bushels of ICE for Sale.
ON HAND,

Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds, 50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges, Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Mustard, Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons, and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lisbon Baskets, 300 bottles Martinique Cordials, and a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, as usual.

May 6 eo3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Thomazin Elzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elzey to Daniel M'Carty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the occupancy of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

Two Tracts of Land adjoining each other;

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pohick run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doctrige Pitt Chichester.

April 29. 1a4t

TO RENT,

And poſſeſſion will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, ſituate on Fairfax ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, ſhoemaker. The ſtand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a perſon eminent in his buſineſs, renders it an eligible ſituation for a perſon of that buſineſs. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from James Davidſon to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money from the ſaid James Davidſon to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be expoſed to ſale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the ſouth ſide of Prince ſtreet and to the weſtward of Water ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince ſtreet 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two ſtory Frame Houſe.

George McMunn.

May 1. coſſ

TO RENT,

A neat and commodious two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate on Prince-ſtreet, between Waſhington and St. Aſaph-ſtreets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to

Thomas Shreve.

April 26. eo7

A great Bargain may be had.

I wiſh to exchange ſeven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the weſtern country. It lies near Sugar Land Run; it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Waſhington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premiſes, about 70 buſhels of wheat ſowed laſt fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the ſoil being well adapted to the Plaiſter of Paris, from the fulleſt experiments—the title indiſputable. Any perſon making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. e tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fauquier county and ſtate of Virginia, near Rector Town, a negro man named TOM, and negro woman named PHILLIS, his wife.—Tom is a ſtout chunky black fellow, very ſly, weighs about 180 or 90, is marked with the ſmall pox, very plain to be ſeen on his noſe, of a very pleaſant countenance, ſenſible, artful and mannerly, talks very plain, and is aged about 45 years. The man took with him two fine cloth coats, one a blue the other a white, two jackets, one of black ſatin, the other linſey, ſtriped with blue, grey cloth overalls, grey great coat and white fur'd hat.

PHILLIS is very black, well made, of middle ſize, ſome of her teeth out before, and about forty eight years of age. She took with her one calico habit, one white ſprigged meſlin habit, one blue ſtuff petticoat, one jacket and petticoat of Noſey, ſtriped with black, and two ſtriped blankets. They were brought from the lower part of this ſtate, near where Counſellor Carter lived. They will probably change their clothes, and procure paſſes, and mix with Carter's freed negroes, as they were acquainted with them, or they may make for Fredericksburg or Alexandria, having ſome knowledge of both theſe places. They formerly belonged to major Valentine Peers, of Prince William, and were ſold by him to Mr. George Newman, of Centerville. I will pay the above reward for apprehending and delivering to me the above deſcribed negroes, or a proportional reward for lodging them in jail, ſo that I may get them again.

Joſhua Fletcher.

April 20. [May 3.] eo4t

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commiſſion Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commiſſion Store,

At the corner of Union and King ſtreets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his ſervices in thoſe branches of buſineſs. Every ſpecies of public ſtock, merchandize, lands, houſes, ſhips, veſſels and negroes, will be bought and ſold on commiſſion. Reaſonable advances will be made on conſignments; and acceptances will be given when ſuch conſignments are accompanied with orders to ſell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on ſtorage at the cuſtomary terms.

As a ſtranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following teſtimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commiſſion merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commiſſion merchant in this borough, has conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, ſecrecy and diligence in his buſineſs, juſtly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes,	*John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Gold,	*John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun.	*Wm. Davidſon.*
Richard Holliday.	*Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble.	*Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.	

He has, at preſent, for Sale,

A firſt rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To ſave trouble, his price is 400 dollars, caſh, or approved endorſed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with intereſt added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28 d

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large ſupply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the neweſt faſhions.

April 29. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, ſituate on St. Aſaph ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening laſt, in or near the town,

The outer Caſe of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern faſhion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any perſon who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira, Buſſellos, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper. Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Fixtant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16.

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harneſs complete;

On the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blackſmith.

April 8. eotf

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Patrick-ſtreet, between King and Prince-ſtreets, adjoining Mr. James Ruſſel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory frame houſe, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclоſed. Under the houſe is an excellent dry cellar; the houſe is well finiſhed from the roof to the cellar. This property will be ſold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One Houſe and Lot, on Prince-ſtreet, on the paved part, in the ſame neighborhood; on which there is a well finiſhed two ſtory frame houſe with every neceſſary back building; the lot is well enclоſed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a ſmall ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the weſtern country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2tw

Juſt Publiſhed,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book Store,*

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Compendious

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

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